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First Record of *Corisella inscripta* (Uhler) (Heteroptera: Corixidae) from North Dakota

Bruce A. Hanson
U.S. Geological Survey

David M. Mushet
U.S. Geological Survey, dmushet@usgs.gov

Ned H. Euliss Jr.
U.S. Geological Survey, ceuliss@usgs.gov

Steve W. Chordas III
Ohio State University - Main Campus

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FIRST RECORD OF *CORISELLA INSCRIPTA* (UHLER) (HETEROPTERA: CORIXIDAE) FROM NORTH DAKOTA -- *Corisella inscripta* is a water boatman species that was reported in H. B. Hungerford's (1948) seminal monograph as occurring throughout Mexico and nine western states of the United States. Subsequently, additional records of *C. inscripta* have been reported for British Columbia in Canada (Maw et al. 2000) and for Montana (Roemhild 1976), Arkansas (Cochran and Harp 1990), Missouri (Polhemus et al. 1988), Ohio (Chordas and Armitage 1998), and Michigan (Chordas et al. 2002) in the United States. There have been no published records of *C. inscripta* from North Dakota (Fig. 1).

We collected one male *C. inscripta* at the Cottonwood Lake Study Area in western Stutsman County, North Dakota in September 2005 and a second individual there in September 2006. The specimens were captured in funnel traps (Swanson 1978) set in the deep-marsh zone of a semipermanent wetland (Stewart and Kantrud 1971). A detailed description of the Cottonwood Lake Study Area is published in Swanson et al. (2003). As is typical for wetlands in the northern Great Plains, this wetland has fluctuated between wet and dry phases. At the time of sampling, the wetland was in the lake marsh phase (van der Valk and Davis 1978) and had been flooded continuously for 13 to 14 years, during an unusually long period of above-normal precipitation (Winter and Rosenberry 1998). In 2005, the water temperature was 18°C and specific conductance was 3011 μS cm^{-1} at the collection site where the first *C. inscripta* specimen was collected. In 2006, water temperature was 14°C and specific conductance was 4010 μS cm^{-1} at the site when the second *C. inscripta* specimen was collected. Both emergent and submergent aquatic vegetation were absent at the sample locations and throughout most of the wetland due to the prolonged deep-water flooding. However, stands of emergent vegetation including broadleaf cattail (*Typha latifolia*), hardstem bulrush (*Schoenoplectus acutus*), common rivergrass (*Scolochloa festucacea*), and wheat sedge (*Carex atherodes*) occurred around the wetland edge.

Only one other species of *Corisella*, *C. tarsalis* (Fieber), is known to occur in the Prairie Pothole Region of the northern Great Plains (Euliss et al. 1999). *Corisella inscripta* males are easily distinguished from *C. tarsalis* males by the stout, erect pegs below the apex of the tibia and on the pala of *C. tarsalis* (Fig. 2). The *C. inscripta* specimens reported here from the Cottonwood Lake Study Area are conserved in the aquatic invertebrate collection at the United States Geological Survey, Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center in Jamestown, North Dakota.

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Figure 1. Recorded North American distribution of *Corisella inscripta* (Uhler). The star (*) indicates new records reported herein.

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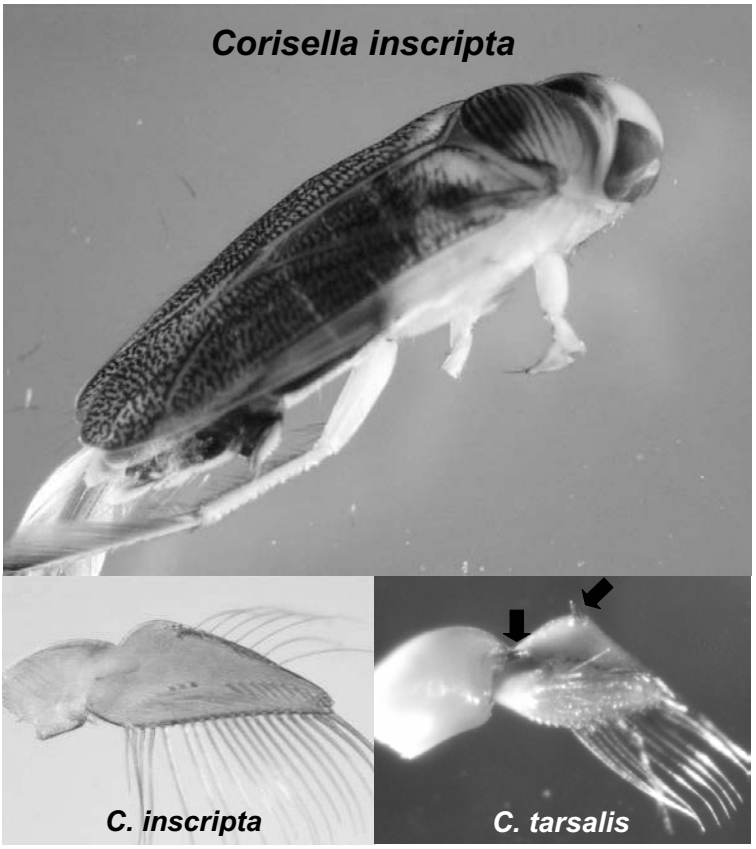

Figure 2. *Corisella inscripta* (Uhler), habitus, male. Cottonwood Lake Study Area, Stutsman County, North Dakota. Tibia and pala of male *C. inscripta* and *C. tarsalis* (Fieber). Note the stout, erect pegs (indicated by arrows) below the apex of the tibia and in the upper palar peg row of *C. tarsalis*.

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